

CHINA FACTIONS PUT 'OPEN DOOR' IN PERIL

Washington Troubled by
North-South Dispute
Before Parley.

TREATING WITH PEKIN
Sun Yat Sen Government at
Canton Clamoring for
Recognition.

JAPAN BLAMED FOR ROW
Experience of Ten Years Shows
Two Divisions Unable to
Unite for Own Good.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, Sept. 4.—The State Department is giving keen attention to the situation in China where the political disruption of the republic gives to this Government grave difficulty in preserving the "open door."

The Washington conference in Washington approaching, it is realized that the task of preserving this cardinal principle of American diplomacy and maintaining the territorial integrity of China will present huge difficulties, unless the Chinese people themselves realize the necessity of presenting a united front.

Information from Pekin indicates that the financial group in China is endeavoring to insure the selection of a coalition delegation to represent both the North and South China factions at the conference. Ma So, representative of the South China Government in the United States, has declared, however, that his faction will not yield.

As the situation now exists, China's two main factions—North and South—are in turn sub-divided into other factions. The central Government at Pekin is unable to impress its authority on the country at large. The military Governors, or Tunchons, are exercising independent power, arming against one another and developing the authority they exhibited when they dissolved the Chinese Congress.

Much Blame Put on Japan.
Chinese say Japan is fostering this division, giving aid and comfort here and there, so it will be impossible for China to take united counsel Japanese agents are said to be scattered throughout the republic and Japanese money, it is asserted, is being used freely among the Tunchons to enable them to maintain their independent attitude.

In determining to couple the Far Eastern problem with the conference on armament the Washington Government had hoped for some semblance of united action in China. Up to this time there has not been the slightest indication of any movement toward unification.

The Chinese Minister in Washington, Dr. Alfred Sze, is presenting the case of the Pekin Government to the State Department. Daily communications are pouring in from the South China Government, which insists it shall be heard at the conference. Two delegations accordingly may enter to increase the difficulties of settling the Chinese question permanently.

Only Four Years of Unity.
Whatever part the Japanese may have had in fomenting difficulties there China's career as a republic has been stormy. This status has existed for ten years, in which the North and South have been opposed to each other on three occasions. The only period of unity was in the first four years of the Presidential administration of Yuan Shih-kai and might have continued had not Yuan acquired the belief he would make a first class Emperor.

At first the division between the two geographical sections was comparatively passive, but since 1917, when the Tunchons dissolved the Chinese Congress, it has been marked by increasing bitterness. There have been three attempts at reconciliation in conferences at Shanghai, but all have failed.

The apparent cause of the difficulties was a conflict between the military party of the North and the civilian party of the South.

The State Department and other Governments are dealing with the Pekin Government. In spite of its nominal authority as the central Government, Pekin controls not more than one-half of the twenty-two provinces of the old Chinese Empire.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Government of South China, at Canton, is gaining ground and appears to be largely supported by Chinese in the United States. It has been understood the movement headed by him was largely financed in the first instance by restaurant proprietors and other wealthy Chinese in this country.

ARMAGH WELCOMES COLLINS WHO ASSAILS PARTITION

Continued from First Page.

San Feiners in the jails and internment camps, especially Spike Island, which, he said, had been a reception hospital for the most loathsome diseases of modern times before the Sinn Fein prisoners were taken there, and he asked for an independent inquiry.

Ulster claims that she had enjoyed prosperity under English rule he declared to be untrue. "The emigration figures," he said, "go to show that more Protestants than Catholics left the north-northern counties to escape it."

The taxation of Ulster to pay England, which he estimated at £10 a head, he asserted, was sufficient to bring the Ulsterites into a united Ireland, but, if it did not, the lines of custom houses would.

"England," said Mr. Collins, "wants a truce to-day because she wants to save her face."

Owen O. Duffy, chief liaison officer for the Northern district, in dealing with Ulster, was most emphatic that his chief.

"If Ulster fails to come into united Ireland," he declared, "we will lighten the boycott. If that is not successful we will bring load against them. Ulster cannot remain a bridgehead against the advance of the nation."

American Flags Shown.
On the platform, which was decorated with American and Sinn Fein flags, were leaders of all sections of Ireland, as well as Harry J. Boland, Mr. de Valera's secretary, and Sean Milroy, chairman of the Sinn Fein Clubs of Armagh.

The Orangemen held a "black chapter" in the Presbyterian Church to-day, but in marching to the church they carried the Sinn Fein flag.

Mr. Collins arrived here from Dublin soon after noon to-day to find the city festooned with the Sinn Fein colors. His followers from all over County

Armagh, including delegations from various civil bodies, as well as the Lord Mayor of Londonderry and representatives of the Monaghan, Tyrone and Fermanagh county councils, were here to greet him. There were also thousands of visitors from the surrounding towns and villages, including many from Belfast, who came by a special train.

Mr. Collins had a sort of triumphal progress from Dublin, receptions being arranged for him at Dundalk, Castleblaney and Keady before he entered Armagh.

Republican Army as Police.
The First Northern Division of the Irish Republican army had charge of the arrangements, the police having been notified the Sinn Fein would undertake to maintain law and order. In the procession being those of the members of the Republican army, the Fifth Cyclist Corps, part of the Second Division and the whole Third Division.

All were in civilian clothes, the only uniforms being those of the members of the pipers' bands. There were also in the procession representatives of public bodies, Sinn Fein clubs, Flanna or Boy Scouts, and Cumann or Girl Scouts.

The Irish Republican army men kept good order in the streets, doing perhaps better with the Irish crowd than could have ordinary constables. There were several Irish Republican army officers wearing Sam Browne belts with service revolvers in their holsters. They directed the larger force and kept watch on Mr. Collins, who with his usual long and nervous stride walked from the luncheon room to the City Hall across the road.

The crowd was kept well away from him, for while doubtless most of its members were friendly, in this part of Ireland the Sinn Fein does not trust everybody. Cheers went up whenever Mr. Collins, one of the real fighters of the Sinn Fein, appeared, and it was as if that, more than as Finance Minister in the Irish Republican Cabinet, that the people looked upon him.

LEAGUE WILL ELECT WORLD JUDGES SOON

Delegates Reaching Geneva
for Second Session Continue
to Call for Root.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Geneva, Sept. 4.—Delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations, which will open here to-morrow, have decided to hold an election September 15 for judges for the International Court of Justice. Great uncertainty exists as to the position of Elihu Root of New York. His name is still on the list of nominees, as no information has reached here regarding his declining of a League of Nations appointment.

Mr. Root, according to a canvass of the delegates made by THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here would have been preferred as first president of the International Court.

The South American countries have learned America's political message. They have decided to hold a caucus here to-morrow night to arrange a common state for their candidates for different offices in the assembly meetings. This movement was started at the instigation of Chile.

By the Associated Press.
GENEVA, Sept. 4.—The delegations to the second assembly of the League of Nations, which will begin its sessions here to-morrow, are slow in coming in and smaller in numbers generally than last year, and yet the feeling of the delegates who have arrived here is that far more important work is to be done. There is optimism in place of the rather apprehensive feeling that existed last year in advance of the actual workings of the experimental assembly. The confidence this year results largely from the success of the league in making the

International Court of Justice a certainty. Among the new delegates are Bishop Noli, a graduate of Harvard, who represents Albania, and M. Stambulisky, Premier of Bulgaria.

LEAGUE URGED TO WAIT
ON ARMS CONFERENCE
Weighty Washington Decisions Seen in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Journal des Debats, under the caption "Geneva and Washington," says that as the Washington conference on armament approaches "it behooves the League of Nations not to make undue haste."

"Many questions," says the newspaper, "interesting the League of Nations more or less directly will be discussed and perhaps settled at Washington, and it would be a blunder to take decision which might be regretted later."

"What is going on at Geneva permits one to judge that the influence the Washington conference already is wielding. The results of the November meeting at Washington will exert great influence on the world's policy, and therefore we must not undertake to decide anything hastily."

CHINESE IN CIVIL WAR
NORTHWEST OF HANKOW
Gunboats at Ichang to Protect Foreigners.

By the Associated Press.
HANKOW, China, Sept. 4.—Fighting between troops of the Northern and Southern Governments at Ichang, a treaty port of Hupeh Province, 165 miles northwest of Hankow, has begun, says a wireless message received here to-day.

Forces have been landed from foreign gunboats in the port for the protection of foreigners, the message added.

BRIAND STILL SILENT ON ARMS DELEGATES

Uncertainty as to Who Will
Accompany Him to Washing-
ton Arouses Speculation.

FOCH IN U. S. AT TIME
Marshal Is Only Certain Selection
Made—Loucheur Ex-
pected to Be Named.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—There is much speculation in Foreign Office circles as to whom Premier Briand will take with him to the Washington conference on the limitation of armament and Far Eastern affairs, in November next. The Premier has not talked over the subject yet with the officials of the Foreign Office except to say on one occasion that he did not see how both he and Philippe Berthelot, General Secretary to the Foreign Office, could be absent from Paris at the same time.

M. Berthelot has accompanied the Premier to all the Supreme Council meetings. M. Berthelot, whose position corresponds with that of the Permanent Under Secretary of the British Foreign Office, is regarded as knowing French foreign affairs and world politics more profoundly than any other Frenchman.

M. Briand is understood to have not yet decided whether the character of the Washington conference will require a small staff of real workers, as at the Supreme Council meetings, or a group of associates with impressive public qualities.

This point will be determined partly by whether the conference is to be "open" or not. The advice of M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, is that the delegation should be a small one. It appears from conversation at the Foreign Office that Rene Viviani, formerly Premier, who recently visited the United States on a mission for the French Government, probably will not be a member of the delegation, and that M. Loucheur, Minister for the Liberated Regions, is almost certain to be a member. Premier Briand relies greatly upon M. Loucheur's advice.

M. Loucheur talks some English and is much liked by Americans, among whom he has many acquaintances. His methods are direct and frank, and his arguments a skilful arrangement of facts. He is looked upon by his colleagues in the Cabinet as being more American in his way of treating public questions than any one else in the public life of France. His career has been largely a business one.

M. Claudel, the new French Ambassador to Japan, left here for Tokyo yesterday. He will hardly more than have presented his credentials to the Japanese Government when the Washington conference begins, and therefore, will not be a member of the French delegation. Marshal Foch, who will attend the convention of the American Legion in Kansas City at the end of October, will, of course, remain in the United States to take part in the conference. His is the only certain selection thus far made.

DANES ARREST SOVIET AGENT.
Charge M. Ignatieff With Fraud-
ulent Business Deals.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—The police to-day arrested the Soviet representative here, M. Ignatieff, on the charge of having engaged in fraudulent transactions in Denmark.

A Soviet delegate, Prof. Rabinowitch, came to Copenhagen from London to investigate the allegations against Ignatieff, who is said to have admitted receiving 150,000 kroner from a firm of Danish seedmen and also free shares of stock in the company.

PRIVATE LOAN AUSTRIA'S NEED

Continued from First Page.

being in favor of annexation by Germany, but only as a last resort, and because it seems no escape from it. If annexation can be avoided the sentiment is overwhelmingly in that direction.

"The second course seems to be, unfortunately, out of the question. The allied Governments are unable financially to help Austria if they were disposed to do so. Most of them are unable to finance themselves. Some are literally bankrupt, while others are trembling on the verge of enforced repudiation.

"In all of them prospects of future prosperity are being choked to death by almost prohibitive cost of living and by taxation that has well-nigh reached the point of confiscation. They could not assist Austria, desperate as her light is, and disastrous as would be the result of her debacle, and at the same time turn a deaf ear to the pleas of central and southeastern European countries—and they have no money nor credit enough to go around.

"There is, however, more than a ray of hope in the third course. It has, in fact, the germs of a practical programme. If the Allies will subordinate their claims for money advanced for relief—which I believe amount to about \$22,000,000—Austria should be able to obtain a loan of, say, \$250,000,000 from private sources, payable to them at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year upon security of her custom receipts, tobacco monopoly and other resources derivable from external sources.

"Upon the security of this loan, Austria would be able to negotiate for her home industries and purchase necessary fuel, machinery and raw materials. From the export of her manufactured products this loan would take the form of a revolving fund. It would have the effect of financing purchases many times the amount of the loan itself.

"There is no reason why the allied Powers and the United States should not make such an arrangement, and there is every reason why they should do so—for the best business reasons, and apart from all questions of sentiment.

"This is the programme," added Mr. Untermyer, "upon which Dr. Grimm, Austrian Finance Minister, and his adviser, Dr. Rosenberg, are now engaged and for which it is understood they have received the support of the principal allied Governments, and are about to go to Washington to try to obtain the assent of the United States.

"So far as this concerns the \$22,000,000 owing to us for relief—and this applies equally to obligations owing to the allied countries—this is the likeliest way for us to get back our money. Austria never otherwise will be able to pay it, and it is hoped and expected that there will be no difficulty in putting through this sound business proposition."

LADY DIANA DRENCHED BY FIREMAN IN FILM

Wetting Nearly Coincides
With Burglary at Her Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
London, Sept. 4.

Inquiry regarding the recent burglary at Lady Diana Cooper's house while she was acting in Blackton's film scene showing the burning of London reveals that the theft was not all that befell the titled artist.

While an actor with a blackened face was carrying Lady Diana from the fire in her night clothes sparsely caught the tent where the cast had been dressing. Every actress rushed in to save her street clothing from the fire. A fireman using a hose to guard the stage flames saw the stampee and turned the hose. Chaplin-like, on the cast, Lady Diana, lost her make-up and much of the opaqueness of her costume.

This Establishment will be CLOSED LABOR DAY—Monday, Sept. 5th.
Store Hours: 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

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West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

The following Sales for TUESDAY:

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AUTUMN MILLINERY for Women

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Distinctive models in
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small shapes, suit-
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or sport wear.

MODISH HATS fashioned of Plain or Panne
Velvet and Hatters' Plush—Velvet will
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for all occasions. Simply trimmed with Black
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DEVELOPED in the choicest new fabrics, including
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A wide range of colors: Beaver, Brown, Sorrento
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The tailoring cannot be excelled; handsomely silk lined

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DESIGNS of marked individuality, trimmings of
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distinguish this showing in which Fashion's vogue for
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Autumn Footwear for Women

While all the Autumn Footwear is moderately
priced, the models marked at

\$9.75 and \$10.75 pair

are greater values than any we have offered for many seasons.

Smartness, Quality and Price are the three predominating features in these
models. This season's newest ideas in fashionable Footwear for Women
and Young Women. Suitable for Street or Dress Wear, also walking models.

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abroad with their personal
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We Wish to Announce

A Change in Store Hours

Today, Labor Day, the store will be
closed all day. Beginning Tuesday, Septem-
ber 6, we will close daily at 5:30 P. M.

September is Here!

September is the entrance to Fall, with chil-
dren entering school, town houses being re-
opened and new clothes to be selected. We
are in a complete state of readiness in all de-
partments to show you things new and charm-
ing from Europe and America—and the
much lower plane of prices will attract you.

See our advertisement in this paper Tomorrow morning